

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
Herald.Rejected communications will not be re-
turned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 161

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—IXION.—THE ARTIST
DOCTOR.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACULAR
EXTRAORDINARY OF SINGED THE SAILOR.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-
fourth street.—LA PERIOLLE.WOODS MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Third street and
Broadway.—ALFRED AND AUNT FORTUNATA.OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—HOBBOY DIODORY
DOCK.BROTHERS THEATRE, 234th, between 5th and 6th ave.—
THE MARBLE HEART.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—
MOTHER HUBBARD.THE FARMY, Fourteenth street.—CLORINDA.—ROMEO
JAFFREY JENKINS.WAVERLEY THEATRE, 7th Broadway.—BURLESQUE OF
IXION.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
SCHOOL.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 5th ave., between 5th and
6th ave.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 85 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN
ENTERTAINMENT.—THE UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.EMPIRE CITY RINK, corner 3d ave., 4th and 5th sts.—
GRAND CONCERT, &c.DE GARMON'S ROOMS, No. 82 Fifth avenue.—GRAND
COMPLEMENTARY CONCERT.HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway.—HOOLEY'S
MINSTRELS.—THE GARDEN FAMILY, &c.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 63 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 63
Broadway.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, June 10, 1869.

THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers.

Brooklyn Carriers and Newsdealers.

In future receive their papers at the Branch Office
of THE NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street,
Brooklyn.ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS and all
letters for the NEW YORK HERALD will be
received as above.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable despatches are dated June 9.

The official returns of the elections in France by
ballot show that the government has secured 213
candidates out of the 293. Some riots occurred in
the provinces, which were, however, suppressed
without bloodshed.About eight thousand emigrants left Liverpool for
various ports in the United States, during the last
week.The Archbishop of Canterbury has advised the
prelates in the House of Lords not to oppose the Irish
Church bill. The purchase of the telegraph lines
throughout the United Kingdom has been completed
by the Post Office Department.A person, alleged to be a Fenian, has been ar-
rested in Cork for circulating treasonable documents
among the British soldiers.The debates on the project of a regency still oc-
cupy the Spanish Cortes. Señor Olazaga stated re-
cently in debate that the election of a king was im-
possible at present.

Cuba.

The volunteer forces throughout the island are
again engaged in revolutionary measures. Señor
Roberts, the Minister at Washington, is reported to
have telegraphed a warning to them to desist. The
Cubans in Havana are getting ready to leave. In
Trinidad the volunteers attempted to depose the
Governor, who resisted, and in the fight that ensued
General Lesca was killed. Two slaves are expected
to arrive off the coast.Information received in Washington is to the effect
that the Cubans are actively preparing a great offen-
sive movement. The report from Spanish sources
that Céspedes and a large number of Cubans had
surrendered is denied.

South America.

Our Panama letter is dated June 1. The State
elections had taken place in Cundinamarca, but had
been controlled altogether by the military. The
Mosquera faction grew in power, but if he is elected
he will probably be assassinated before his inaugu-
ration. Secession schemes are under discussion by
opponents of the present administration.Our Valparaiso (Chile) letter is dated May 11. The
belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents have been
recognized by the Chilean government. In the
discussion upon the subject in the Senate
reference was made to Mr. Seward's speech in
Havana, in relation of the Spanish government,
and the letter was expressed that the United States
would not co-operate in the recognition. The Agri-
cultural Exposition of the South American Repub-
lics has been opened at Santiago.Our Lima, Peru, letter is dated May 22. President
Balta had issued his decree formally recognizing the
Cubans as belligerents and ceding them the usual
privileges. The Peruvian and Chilean ministers in
Washington have been specially instructed to ask a
withdrawal of the promise made by Peru to keep
the Spaniards during their transit to Peru. Minister
Hovey had sailed for the United States, on leave.

The New Dominion.

The Attorney General of Nova Scotia, during a
speech in the Legislature yesterday, took strong
grounds in favor of repeal of the union with the Do-
minion of Canada. He declared that he had been forced
upon Nova Scotia. He moved that a judicial opinion
as to the legality of the union be obtained in the
higher English courts, and stated that, if the free-
dom of the province could not be otherwise secured
they must resort to extreme measures. Resolutions
for the admission of Newfoundland into the Do-
minion of Canada passed through the Committee of
the House of Commons in Ottawa on Tuesday night.Patrick Buckley, imprisoned in Ottawa on suspi-
cion of being one of the assassins of Thomas D'Arcy
Magee, has become insane and been placed in a in-
sane asylum.

Miscellaneous.

John P. Cook, the colored Register elect of Wash-
ington city, states in a card that he, for one, intends
to make use of his recently acquired privilege and
sit among the white people at the National theatre.
Cook himself is an exclusive dandy, who would not
retort associate with the "war niggers." It is
now understood that he will probably be the next
republican candidate for Mayor. In this connection
it is well known in Washington that the most fash-
ionable barbers and restaurateurs there are colored
men, who will not permit one of their own race to
be shaved in their shop or to eat in their restaurant.Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, who wants to
be re-elected next fall, has had a difficulty with
Alexander McElwee and numerous federal office-
holders, who are of the opinion that the State will

The Elections in France—The War Question.

Although we are not yet in full possession
of the details of the elections just completed
in France, our information is sufficient to
enable us to forecast the actual result and to
warrant some little speculation on the probable
effect of that result on the future policy of
the French government.It is calculated that at least seven and a half
millions of the French people have voted—a
fair representation of the thirty-eight millions
which constitute the population of the empire.
Of these seven and a half millions four mil-
lions have voted for and three and a half mil-
lions have voted against Bonapartism. The
opposition in Paris has worked with a will,
and in spite of the presence in the midst of
them of the terrible and unceasingly and
universally active machinery of the govern-
ment the opposition in the chief city of the
empire has won a complete success. In each
of the nine circumscriptions an anti-govern-
ment candidate has carried the day. This,
however, is not all. Among the opposi-
tion candidates the extreme men have in
almost every instance been the popular favor-
ites. Not one imperialist has been returned.
M. Thiers is the only man, not a republican,
who will represent Paris in the new Chamber;
but of all the moderates M. Thiers is the most
opposed to personal government. M. Ollivier
is, perhaps, the only statesman in France
whose cry is liberty under the empire; but he
was defeated two to one, and compelled to
seek a constituency elsewhere. The anti-
Napoleonic spirit which now controls the Paris
electors could scarcely have been more con-
spicuously revealed than it has been in
the success of such men as Gam-
betta and Bancel, and in the large
number of votes cast in favor of Henri
Rochefort. M. Gambetta has no higher claim
on the French people than that which rests
on his famous speech for the accused in the
Baudin conspiracy trial—a speech which, if
he was then sincere, marks him out as a
dangerous foe to the government. M. Bancel
is a violent "red" of 1849, without any modern
claims. M. Rochefort, as all the world knows,
owes his popularity to the *Lanterne*, which he
has carried over Europe, reflecting in caricature
the worst aspects of Napoleonism. Revolution,
not reform, seems to be the wish of
Paris, and all this in spite of the countless
and costly favors which Paris has received
from the bounteous hand of the Emperor. It
is a most unkind cut, but it has been given,
and Napoleon has no choice but to endure it as
best he can.As it is with Paris so it seems to be with
all the great cities. Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes
and other cities have responded to the call
made upon them with an enthusiasm which
Paris has scarcely excelled. The opposition,
in fact, on the part of the large centres of
intelligence has been pronounced with an
emphasis which has in it no dubiety and which
ought not to be mistaken. Of the smaller
towns, of course, we know comparatively
little, but it is the general opinion that the
elections even in these have swelled the ranks
of the oppositionists. The departments are
less under the influence of the strong popular
impulse of the moment; but it is now notorious
that in almost every department a heavy vote
has been cast against the present system of
government. According to several well skilled
statisticians, the government has lost nearly
one-fourth of the departments and well high
one-half of the total electorate. One elector
in every three has probably gone against the
government.Is it rash to conclude, with these facts
before us, that the empire is a failure even in
the hands of such a man as Napoleon? It is
not, we think, rash to say, with the *London
Spectator*, a journal which though keen is
usually judicious, that "the brain of France,
which, in spite of temporary fever, is still
stronger than the body, has condemned the
empire, condemned it furiously, condemned it
with needless words of shrill insult." If this
language is too strong it is surely safe to put it
in this form, that, when after years of personal
and rather benevolent and successful govern-
ment, too, Napoleon gives the French people a
chance of expressing their sentiments, they
have not said "we are satisfied," but have
said something totally different—"we want a
change." To put it in another form still, no
impartial reader can go over the words on
which we base our opinions and say that in
the event of the death of Napoleon his son
would be sure of the succession. It is now, in
fact, more apparent than ever that Napoleon
rules France because he wields the mighty
machinery of the army, and not because he is
the favorite of the French people. The latest
news which has reached us, although it shows
a large government majority, does not alter
this view of the situation. We have claimed
ninety oppositionists. The last official returns
admit seventy-seven.The vital question now is, What will
Napoleon do? He cannot allow this opposition
feeling to go on increasing year by year in
such tremendous proportions. Something
must be done. What will it be? There are at
least three things which the Emperor might
do. There are three possible policies. He
may regard this vote of the French people as
a declaration of war, withdraw the liberties
he has granted and rule as an unrestrained
and irresponsible despot. He may grant fur-
ther liberties, concede what some of his best
friends have advised him to concede, minister-
ial responsibility, and sink into the position
of a constitutional king. Or he may give an
outward direction to French discontent and
seek a foreign war. We have no idea that he
will adopt the first course. To proclaim him-
self before the world the chief of France by
the mere terror of the bayonet and the bullet
is not quite to his taste. It is his desire to seem
at least to be the elect of France. The second
course is simply impossible. It would offend
every Bonapartist throughout the empire. As
Bonapartists now monopolize all the offices,
civil, religious and military, from the highest
to the lowest, and as ministerial responsibility
would in one session make an end of
Bonapartism we have no choice, but say that
the individual interests of the Emperor as well
as the welfare of his dynasty point to the
third course as offering the best means of
escape out of the difficulty. We shall, there-
fore, be disappointed if war rumors do not
begin to fill the public ear more alarminglythan they have done during the whole course
of the Emperor's reign. A war with Prussia
would rally France around him and stifle all
opposition. If by war he could restore the
boundaries of 1814, and secure for France the
flowery banks of the Rhine, his dynasty would
be safe. From this point of view the result of
these elections is alarming. It makes a Euro-
pean war almost a necessity.

Important from Cuba.

The intelligence from Cuba, which we pub-
lish in our columns to-day, both by telegraph
and mail, is of the highest importance. It
will be seen that a revolution has been con-
summated in Havana. General Dulce, on
signing his forced resignation, declared it
to be "the last of Spanish rule
in Cuba," and it has filled the Spanish
Minister at Washington with alarm. Still
the Spanish volunteers hold on in their
mad course, killing even their late idol,
General Lesca, in Trinidad, and displac-
ing other governors who are obnoxious to
them. The natural sequence of all revolu-
tionary proceedings is forcing itself upon their
consideration in the important question, What
next? Some desire to proclaim a separate
nationality, with a friendly connection with
Spain; others think Cuba should be divided, as
St. Domingo is divided between Dominicans
and Haytiens, leaving the central and eastern
portion of the island as a free republic and
holding the western for Spain; another party
wish to proclaim Isabella, or at least the
Prince of Asturias, and a fourth, comprising
the conservative Spaniards, look hopefully
to the coming of General Rodas.This officer is now on his way from Spain,
and will probably arrive before the close of
the present month. The condition of things
he will find in Cuba assimilates in some
respect to what the Viceroy Venegas found in
Mexico when the Spaniards there made a
similar revolution against the Viceroy Itur-
rigaray, in 1808, and sent him back to Spain
in something like the same manner that Dulce
has been sent back from Cuba. The move-
ment in Mexico secured the revolution there,
as this in Cuba seems destined to do for
the revolution in that island. But one
immediate result can follow, and that
is a great increase of the weakness of
Spanish power in Cuba. Its resources
will be dried up by the disorders of the mad
volunteers on the one hand and the exodus of
wealthy Cubans on the other. Our tele-
graphic accounts state that a second emigra-
tion had commenced in Havana, while our
correspondence informs us that the volunteers
affirm they hold the names of two thousand
Cubans who are to be brought to account. We
fear that a terrible massacre is impending in
Havana, in which Americans and Cubans will
be slaughtered without distinction. Should
General Rodas on his arrival attempt to
control this fierce and ignorant volunteer
element he may make matters worse instead
of better.We have constantly endeavored to awaken
the government to a sense of the true condi-
tion of the Cuban question and of the perils it
involves to the individual interests of our citi-
zens and our national interests at large. It
would seem as though a darkness like that
which cursed Egypt is spread before the eyes
of the administration, and that they are wrapt
in a sleep as deep as that of death. On their heads will rest
the responsibility of coming events, which
are already casting their bloody shadows
before. The cold blood of our Secretary of
State cannot appreciate the fires which are
kindling in our own domain, and it is time for
the President to awaken to the danger and see
that our national and private interests are
compassed with safety. Our fleet must be
largely increased, and that immediately, in
Cuban waters. The true position and relations
of the republican government must be recog-
nized and their belligerent rights acknowl-
edged. Admiral Hoff should be at
once instructed to make known to
the Spanish revolutionary leaders in
Havana that the lives and prop-
erty of American citizens must be re-
spected; and if we would establish our due
influence in the new republic we must take
some steps that will show our sense of the
obligations of civilization and humanity to-
wards the struggling Cubans. A blind belief
in the fallacies and polite words of the Spanish
Minister will not save Secretary Fish nor the
administration of General Grant when the
public mind shall be awakened by the progress
of events of which they have been forewarned
and against which they should be forearmed.REPEAL IN THE DOMINION.—Nova Scotia
is still discontented with the Canadian Consoli-
dation Union. Attorney General Wilkins in
his place in the Legislative Assembly, in Hal-
ifax, denies the power of England to tax the
province, and, consequently, her right to hold
its people to Canada. He proposes to test the
question in legal form before one of the high
courts of Great Britain, as the province must
be "liberated" by mild measures if possible, or
"extreme steps" if necessary. This is ominous
of dissolution. Attorney General Wilkins
wants repeal, self-government and home tax-
ation, as he has already demonstrated in his
correspondence with Major General Doyle, the
General expunging the forcible arguments
from the official publication. Mr. Wilkins
rests on the very principle which freed the
United States. It cannot fail, and never dies.ARISTOCRACY ("CAVING IN.")—The Arch-
bishop of Canterbury advises the House of
Lords to pass the Irish Church bill, and
twenty-five conservative peers refuse to
pursue the policy of rejection of the measure.
They are wise in their generation. The cry
of "Down with the House of Lords" would
be dangerous to the order.A Question for Secretaries Fish and Bout-
well.The Spanish Consul in New York writes a
very impertinent letter to Collector Grinnell,
and states that "having received information
which I consider reliable" that the steamer
Tybee was to carry a cargo of arms and am-
munition out of this port, he had communi-
cated the same to the Spanish Minister at
Washington, and "pending the instructions
which will no doubt be speedily received from
Washington," he requests the Collector to
"refuse her clearance unless proof is adduced
that her destination is a lawful one." Inas-
much as arms and munitions of war are lawfulobjects of commerce in times of peace, and as
we have no official information that Spain is at
war with any Power excepting Peru and
Chile, it strikes us that the interference of the
Spanish agents here with our lawful trade is a
most unjustifiable piece of impertinence.The letter contains a remarkable reflection
upon either Secretary Fish or Secretary Bout-
well in assuming that orders will come im-
mediately from Washington to stop the de-
parture of the ship. Has the Secretary of
State given any assurances to the Spanish
Minister that Spain will receive favors from
the administration prejudicial to our lawful
trade and unjust to the republican Powers
now at war with Spain? Or is Secretary
Boutwell disposed to throw the weight of his
official position in favor of the monarchical
side in the great contest now being inaugurated
in America?

Negro Suffrage in Washington.

There are two or three facts connected with
the municipal elections of Washington on Mon-
day last which challenge some attention.
First, the total vote cast, about eleven thou-
sand, was several thousands less than the vote
registered. Secondly, the registered negroes
were by several thousands less in number than
at the last previous registration. Thirdly, at
the last preceding election the vote between
the republicans and conservatives was very
close. Fourthly, at this election of Monday
last the republicans carried the city by about
five thousand majority, and much to their own
astonishment. From these facts it follows
that the conservative vote, to the extent of
several thousands, was not brought out in this
election; and here we meet the question, why
not? The answer has been furnished in the
negro riots and ruffianism which prevailed on
election day. It does not appear that the
wrath of the radical blacks extended to any
white voter directly; but by their savage pur-
suit of an obnoxious democratic nigger, of
some prominence among his people, consider-
able numbers of conservative whites were
doubtless frightened away from the polls.
Many others, no doubt, remained at home in
disgust at the growing beauties of negro suf-
frage in Washington.The result is that the municipal government
of the national capital is in the hands of the
negro population of the city—say two-fifths of
the estimated total population of one hundred
and fifty thousand. In other words, sixty
thousand blacks in Washington, with a small
detachment of radical white voters, under the
management of a corporal's guard of radical
white politicians, give the law to the ninety
thousand whites of the city. The political
excitement consequent upon the riots is be-
coming intensified, the radical negroes de-
manding a perfect equality with the whites in
matters of municipal office and outdoor every-
day society. In politics they will move to
elect a colored mayor, and have already named
Register Cook as their candidate. The Regis-
ter is described as an "advanced dandy" in
our Washington telegram to-day, and a man
possessing both tact and fortune. He de-
spises the Virginia "contrabands," rating them
as unfit for decent negro society. Major
Richards, Superintendent of Police, is spoken
of as the white candidate; but it is thought
he will have little chance of election, in con-
sequence of his action for the suppression of the
riot. Equality or a war of races will most
likely ensue. The negro will not give way.
He demands full acknowledgment in the
theatres, restaurants and barber shops; yet,
strange to say, the fashionable barbers of the
city will not operate on a "dandy" or poor
"colored person." Any negro is, it appears,
good enough to associate with white men;
but "one negro is not as good as another"
even yet. What is the character of this
black element of Wash-
ington? From all accounts it is made up of
the worst materials of the Southern emanci-
pated. Just before the war (1860), in a
total population of sixty-one thousand, the
blacks of Washington numbered eleven thou-
sand to fifty thousand whites, or in round
numbers, they were one-sixth of the popula-
tion. Thus, it appears that since 1860 they
have increased at the rate of nearly six hun-
dred per cent in nine years, while the whites
show an increase of less than one hundred
per cent.The war will account for the difference.
With the beginning of the war the negro
slaves from Maryland and Virginia began to
drift into Washington. As the war progressed
a wider area of territory was drained by
these fugitives drifting into Washington. With
Joe Johnston's evacuation of Manassas and re-
treat to Richmond in 1862, the towns, farms
and plantations of Eastern Virginia down to
the Richmond peninsula were nearly
stripped of their negro slaves. Some
were carried off by their masters
southward for safety; some sought their
freedom within the lines of the Union
army; but from the small encouragement given
these fugitives by General McClellan the main
body of them drifted into Washington. The
abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia
still further increased these accessions of
blacks in the District, and the necessities for
labor in the Washington depots of army sup-
plies and in the fortifications around the city,
and all the manifold little jobs and chances to
pick up something incident to the headquarters
of a vast active army system, in the movements
of men and supplies; by land and water, fur-
nished these negroes resources of subsistence.When the war ended and these bountiful
resources were cut off, starvation began to
appear among the Washington blacks. The
supply of them was greater than the demand.
The government had to furnish the destitute
temporarily with provisions and clothing.
Next, as slavery had been everywhere abol-
ished in the Union, the runaways from Vir-
ginia, Maryland and elsewhere began to return
to their old places, and so the law of necessity
has since been operating to reduce the negroes
of Washington. But they are a gregarious
race, and they like the shows and excitements
and license and chances of idleness of towns
and cities, even to the verge of
famine. Hence the heavy black popula-
tion still remaining in Washington. Being,
too, an omnium gatherum chiefly of
ex-slaves from the corn and tobacco fields of
Virginia and Maryland, and mostly unable yet
to appreciate emancipation, except as a pass-
port for idleness and vagabondizing, and
mostly regarding the right of suffrage as the
right road to subsistence without labor, ½ isnot difficult to reach an explanation of the late
developments of negro suffrage in Washington.The moral suggested is that a few more such
manifestations of negro suffrage will be apt to
inaugurate that conflict of races which, when
fairly begun in this country, will only cease
with the disappearance of the African. Nor
will the reckless political carpet-baggers lead-
ing him in this direction escape the conse-
quences of their folly. With Andy Johnson in the
White House these riotous proceedings of the
Washington blacks would perhaps have re-
sulted in terrible scenes of bloodshed. The
strong hand of General Grant within call
maintained comparative order; but still a few
more such examples of negro electioneering
may bring negro suffrage to a pass beyond the
reach even of General Grant.

Recognition of Cuba by Chile.

It will be seen by our correspondence
published elsewhere to-day that Chile has
followed Peru in recognizing the Cuban repub-
lic as a belligerent Power, and the two
republics have united in instructing their
Ministers at Washington to ask our govern-
ment to withdraw the conditions stipulated in
the sale contract for the two Peruvian monitors
now in the West Indies. This request places
the government at Washington in a very
peculiar position. It must either withdraw
these conditions or it must detain the thirty
Spanish gunboats now building here for the
Spanish government. There is reason to sup-
pose that the war between Spain and the Peri-
vian and Chilean republics will soon blaze out
afresh, with a Cuba complication in the waters
of the Atlantic, and serious complications may
follow. We can pursue but one safe and
honorable course in these questions, and that
is to extend to Cuba our recognition of her
rights as a belligerent Power and put both
parties on an equal footing in our ports. In
that way Peru will obtain her monitors, Spain
her gunboats, Cuba the arms she clamors for,
and all parties can proceed to settle their little
unpleasantness after their own fashion. But
for Mr. Fish to insist on imposing conditions
upon the republican efforts while monarchical
Spain is allowed to buy war material and ship
it by every weekly steamer to Havana, and
finally to construct thirty gunboats in our ship-
yards unmolested, won't do at all. Republics
have rights as well as monarchies, and we ex-
pect our very respectable Secretary of State
to admit that fact at once.An Extraordinary Branch of Promise Cases—
Damages One Hundred Thousand Dollars.Chicago has at last had a real sensation, a
magnificent sensation, a hundred thousand
dollar sensation, a marble block sensation, a
sensation hinging upon incidents which might
be woven into a comedy that would throw
"London Assurance" and the splendid rouis-
m of Sir Harcourt Courtley completely in
the shade. Here is the plot:—Miss Amanda
J. Craig is the heroine and plaintiff; E. C.
Sprague is the wicked man and defendant.
Amanda is a poor but respectable school
marm, a native of Cincinnati, of the ripe age
of thirty-five, well developed and comely to
look upon. Sprague is a Chicago millionaire,
and owner of what is commercially known as
"Sprague's block"—a marble institution of
the city of dividers and breach of promises
cases. The curtain rises upon a law court in
a suburb of Chicago. Present—judges, law-
yers, sheriffs, witnesses, constables and a
promiscuous multitude of curious people."Craig versus Sprague." Damages, one hun-
dred thousand dollars. Miss Amanda puts in
her testimony. She was wooed and won by
the defendant, who, after capturing the citadel
of her affections, cruelly proceeded to dis-
mantle and demolish its ramparts. She
required a hundred thousand dollar monitor
to avenge her wrongs, and fortified her posi-
tion by introducing testimony showing that
she was in every way a maiden whose char-
acter was as pure as the driven snow, and
like Caesar's wife, above suspicion. The
defendant takes the stand. And it should
here be observed that in this piece he appears
in two distinct characters, to wit:—In the
character of sutor he is a gay and festive
youth, of forty-five or so, you know, attired
in the height of fashion; hair and whiskers
carefully tripehosed, teeth of matchless
whiteness, eyes of piercing blackness, and in
form a perfect, but alas! perhaps, a padded
Adonis. In this bewitching make-up he very
naturally wins his way into the artless heart
of the innocent Amanda. But, shame on
inhuman inconstancy! he finally casts her off
for another—which incident will do very well
for the underplot—and poor and injured
Amanda raveth and teareth her lovely locks,
and blithely her sweet lips until the blood
oozes like nectar pressed from well ripened
grapes. Defeated and scandalized in the
Court of Cupid, she appeals for justice in a
law court in an Illinois village. And now
comes in the defendant in his second make-up.
Not liking the idea of disgorge one-tenth
of his fortune for his freak of super-juvenile
fancy in making a pretty girl love him, he
consults his lawyer, who advises him to grub
out his front hair, plug out his eyes, banish
his false teeth (the idea of a lawyer ever re-
commending the gum game!) to attire himself
in Chatham street old clo', sow pimples and
raise pups on his nose, and give himself up
generally to a course of malignant erysipelas,
or, in his own facetious orthography, "aris-
place." He also manufactured a few "side
issues" which will do very well for by-play for
supers when the piece is produced on the stage.
In this transfigured form he hoped to im-
press the jury that poor Amanda was a tempt-
ress, a man-catcher, a millionaire gutta-
serena, a Poliphar's wife without the pot of
gold. But—ha! ha!—a likeness of his former
self, when he was a rich and ardent suer and
his sweetheart only an honest sewer, when he